and west from each other, the strike of which was, wherever observable, more N. E. and S. W. than the line joining them, thus agreeing in structure with what Prof. Rogers states of the trap dykes north of the serpentine in Chester County. He also called attention to the existence of two trap dykes or two branches of that extending through the Gulf Valley, and to curious markings in quartz rock in the vicinity, suggestive of fossils in a formation regarded as azoic.

JUNE 8.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-two persons present.

A paper entitled "On the Development of Lemna minor," by Wm. Barbeck, was presented for publication.

JUNE 15.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eighteen persons present.

A paper entitled "A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Genus Partula, with observations on the Species," by W. D. Hartman, M. D., was presented for publication.

JUNE 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eighteen persons present.

The deaths of Wm. G. E. Agnew and Morris L. Hallowell, members, were announced.

JUNE 29.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Eleven persons present.

The deaths of B. F. Lautenbach, M. D., and Wm. Kent Gilbert, M. D., members, were announced.

On some Homologies in Bunodont Dentition.—Dr. HARRISON ALLEN, in speaking of the teeth of the Carnivora, Insectivora and Chiroptera, dwelt upon the forms of the canines and premolars as

teeth in the Chiroptera. The buccal, approximal and median surfaces should be carefully studied in the different genera. Full descriptions of these differences would be out of place in a communication of this kind. One notable feature of many as seen in the canines is especially well developed in the bats, viz., the junction of the buccal and palatal surfaces resulting in forming a thin compressed posterior edge. This may receive the name of the "sabre" edge. It is repeated and exaggerated in the last premolar and forms at least in Chiroptera (other than the Pteropidæ) the "sectorial" surface of the tooth. It constitutes a sharp obliquely-placed ridge which is parallel with the last stroke of the first V, and is doubtless serially homologous therewith.

The following were ordered to be printed: